NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. II. No. 54. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 9TH AUGUST, 1851. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. British-barque *HERALD*, 307 Tons, (15 months old.) Apply on board to
LUKE LAWSON,—
Master.

Shanghae, 25th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE Schooner *TIME*, at present laying at Woosung. For particulars apply to
PESTONJEE FRAMJEE CAMA & Co.,
Shanghae.
or Captain LACY, Barque *Agnes*, Woosung.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HAMMOND WINCH, has been admitted a partner in our Firm; his interest commenced 1st January last.

The firm now consists of CHARLES SHAW, JOSEPH BLAND, and JOHN HAMMOND WINCH.

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

Shanghae, 26th July, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS PYKE, is authorized to sign our Firm, by Procuration.

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, July 1st, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On *Buildings of Brick or Stone*, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible *Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¼, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of *£7,000* only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. CONLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s, superior PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, 19th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

HOCK, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE, in 1 Dozen cases.
SHERRY, PORT, and MARSALA, in cases and casks.
PALE and DARK BRANDY, and WHISKEY.
Apply to
JAMES HOOPER.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY and MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 7, 8, and 9 dollars per dozen.
Apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, July 7th, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

EX "OLIVER CROMWELL."

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED

A fine and useful assortment of SUNDRY GOODS, carefully selected for this Market, to be disposed of at moderate terms.—

Sundry Goods:

Square-box Coffee Mills, assorted sizes; French Do.; Pepper Do.; French Bronze Knockers, assorted sizes; Scrapers, assorted sizes; Sad Irons, assorted; Turned Pestles and Mortars; Saucepans and Covers, assorted; Deep Stewpans, assorted; Soup Pots; Round Tea Kettles, assorted sizes; Tea Kitchens; Whiting; Blacking; Pump Leather; Melting Pots; Do. Ladles; Black Lead; Do. in Lumps; Rottenstone; Plate Powder; Frying-pans, assorted; Brimstone; Gimlets; Toasting Forks; Telescopes; Brass Pillar Candlesticks; Wine Corks; Poulterer's Choppers; Purchase Cranks; Slide Bell Pulls; China Nob Do. Do.; Pillar Cranks; Driving End Do.; Do. Slide Plate Carriages; Check Springs; Bell Do.; Box Bell Levers; Side Leaders; Brass Head Nails; Bell Staples; Mortice Cranks; Brass Box Locks, assorted; Cup-board Locks; Desk Do., assorted; Bottle Baskets; Do. Jack Improved; Do. and Brass; Bung Borers; Brass Padlocks, assorted; Bells; Mortice Locks, assorted sizes; Turkey Sponges; Copper Boat Nails; Deck Nails; Scupper Do.; Spikes; Rivets; Pump Tacks; Copper Do.; Copper Rivets; Copper Wire; Bastard Files, assorted sizes; Do. Do., half round; Flat Rasps; Round Do.; Horse Do.; Smooth Files; Saw Do., assorted; Patent Screws, assorted sizes; Bread Rasps; Patent Brass Screws, assorted; Bottling Corks; Beer Do.; Bronzed Coffee Pots; Paste Jiggers; Bottler's Drivers; Do. Boots; Wine Corks, 2d quality; Cruet Frames, and Glasses; Grindstones; Roughed Domes; Engraved Do.; Lamp Chimnies; Ceiling Shades for Lamps; Roughed and Engraved Under-dishes for Do.; Hanging Lamps, lacquered, assorted; Do., with roughed underdishes Domes and Ceiling; Hall Lanthorns, lacquered; Do. Do., roughed; Hall Lamp Burners; Cottons for Hanging Lamps, assorted sizes; Binnacle Lamps; Desk Lights and Ventilators; Fish Kettles; Tea Do.; Liquor Measures; Horn Lanthorns; Bull's Eye Do.; Dust Pans Japanned; Jelly Moulds; Nutmeg Graters; Oil Fillers; Melon Moulds; Pudding Do.; Baking Dishes; Paste Cutters; Soup Tureens, oval and oblong; Tart Pans; Wine Mullers; Do. Strainers; Spice Boxes; Shaving Pots; Patty Pans; Tin Plates; Plate Covers; Dish Do; Raised Bread Tins; Basting Ladles; Colanders, assorted; Tin Coffee Pots; Egg Slices; Gravy Strainers; Pepper Boxes; Pudding Pans; American Ovens, complete; Sauce Pans; Soup Ladles Tin; Sausage Fillers; Deep Sea Leads; Hand Leads; Sandwich Trays, and Iron Tea Trays different qualities and sizes; Brass Compasses; Ivory handled Table Knives; Do. Do. Dessert; Carvers; Ivory Steel Black Do.; Stag Do.; Butcher's Saws; Butcher's Knives; Poulterer's Knives Stag Steels; Black Do.; Butcher's Stag Do.; Spring Balances; Metal Pepper Boxes; Green Baize, assorted; Table Spoons; British Plate; Dessert Do.; Tea, Egg, and Salt Do.; Table Forks; Dessert Do.; Soup Ladles; Wilson's Long Books; Scarlet, Blue, Yellow, and White Hunting; Snuffer Trays; Plated, assorted sizes; Steel Snuffers; Plated to match; Trays; Britannia Metal Soup Tureens and Ladles; Cork Screws; Table Mats, different sorts; One Rope maker's Jack; Brass Padlocks; Can Hooks; Butcher's Cleavers; Butcher's Courser and Gamble; Curry Combs; Iron Gravy Spoons; Iron Skewers; Marline Spikes; Chamois Leathers; Weights; Ring-Weights; Cork Drawers; Hand Cuffs Figured; Do. Polished; Copper Kettles; Brazed Do.; Cork Screws, extra quality; Seaming Ladles; Purser's Scales; Steak Tongs; Screw Plate and Taps; Nut Crackers; Coffee Roasters; Brace and Bits; Steel Yards; Hanging Grindstones; Bannister Brushes; Hair Brooms; Horse Paste; Blacking; Bottle and Plate Brushes; Deck Scrubbers; Deck Spreading; Plasterers and Ground Brushes; Sash Tools; Plate Iron, assorted sizes.

Perfumery, &c.:

Macassar Oil; Kalidor; Odonto; Melacomia; Lavender Water; Esprits of Lavender; Pomatum; Nail, Hair, Tooth, and Shaving Brushes, assorted qualities; Small Tooth Combs; Dressing Combs; Pocket and Tail Combs; Shoe Horns.

Stationary and Dry Goods:

Foolscap; McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, last edition; Nautical Almanacks for 1852 and 1853; Admiralty Charts of the Coast of China; Visiting Cards; White Serge; Lancashire Flannel; Electorial, Real, and Imitation Welsh Flannel; Ladies' Pearl White Silk Lace Mitts; Do. Black; Ladies' Plain and Embroidered Silk Gloves; Men's Black and Coloured Cashmere Gloves; Slender Habit Do.; Habits and Steeple Buck Habits; Men's Gloves; Drab Cloth Berlin; Drab Aberdeen, Cuffed, and Lambswool; Men's Gloves, assorted sizes and qualities; Ladies' Drab Kid Gloves, assorted colours; Men's coloured Kid Gloves; India Rubber; Berlin and White Buck Braces; Hat Bands; Crape Lutestring, plain and fancy assorted colours; White German Ribbons, assorted sizes; Muslin Collars; White Cotton and Fancy Gimps; Cotton Braid; Pins, assorted; Black Silk Velvet; Damask Linen Napkins; Table Cloths, assorted qualities; Damask Table Cloths; Printed Cottons; Printed and Checked Muslin Dresses; Lace Check Muslins; Linen Grass Cloths; Russia Linen; Knife Cloth; Linen Sea Cloth; a few pairs of fine French Boots; American Boots and Shoes; and a few light Summer Coats.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 25th July, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A PLEASURE BOAT on the European model 45 feet long by 12 feet beam, with masts, sails, anchors, chains, and iron ballast complete. Apply to
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th July, 1851.

ON SALE.

JUST RECEIVED ex *Magellon*, and on sale by the undersigned, on most reasonable terms—

Very Superior 24 to 29 KEYED ACCORDIAN.
Do. do. 22 to 24 GOTHIC SHAPE FLUTINA.
Best finished 48 KEYED CONCERTINA.
Sets of Concertina Airs in parts, and Instruction Books.
Do. of Accordian Airs in parts, and Instruction Books.
Harmonized Airs for Concertina.
A selection of MUSIC for Piano Fortes, consisting of—Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Songs, &c. &c.
Essence of LEMON.
Do. of BERGAMOT.
Gentlemen's Extra Superior Paris Velvet Nap HATS, on Cork Bodies.
Superior Silk UMBRELLAS Assorted.
Do. Gingham do. do.
Japaned Table MATS in Sets.
LINEN DAMASK 18 to 20 inch.
Victoria Pattern WORSTED Table Covers.
A very Elegant Assortment of Floor, Passage, and Stair, Seasoned OIL CLOTH.
Do. do. Brussels Stair CARPETS Assorted Albert Patterns.
A few very Superior MILROY & SON's, London, SADDLES Best cut back with Irons, Leathers, and girths complete, Spare girths, Best straight cheek Weymouth Bridles with stuffed nosebands, covered Buckles, &c., Assorted.
Plated Hunting Spurs and Leathers.
A very fine Assortment of Best Oilman's Stores from one of the Best London makers.
JAMS and JELLIES, Assorted in 1-lb. Jars.
LOZENGES in glass bottles, Transparent-meat Shapes, small colored thick No. 2 Ginger, Fruit, Calf's Foot, Cayenne, small Medals No. 2 Gelatine, Bath Horehound, Ipecpuanha, Paragoric, No. 1 Falic, Orange, No. 1 French, No. 4 small, No. 2 Lemon, No. 2 Rose, Albert Stars.
Assorted PICKLES.
Assorted bottled FRUITS.
Assorted SAUCES.
French CAPERS Assorted bottles.
Superior MUSTARD in ½ and ¼-lb. bottles.
White Wine, Chili, and Raspberry VINEGAR.
LIME JUICE.
Superior York HAMS and BACON.
Prime North-Wiltshire CHEESES.
Fine Table SALT in Jars.
Tin cases of CARR's Fancy BISCUITS.
ESSENCE of COFFEE.
Patent SPERM CANDLES.
Best yellow SOAP.
A fine assortment of light BOOTS & SHOES.
A small assortment of Ladies Articles, consisting of MUSLINS.
Rich figured PARASOLS.
TAPES.
CHECKED Ladies Dresses.
TARTAN do. do.
Coloured French JACCONETS.
BAREGE Dresses.
Neck RIBBONS.
CAROLINE Improvers.
SILK FROCKS.
SILK PALETOTS.
Children's GLOVES.
KID GLOVES.
Children's SHOES.
Ladies STAYS.
Pieces of RIBBON.
SILK HOSE.
Broad and Narrow LACE.
White LACE VEILS.
NETS.
SASH RIBBONS.
Ladies BOOTS.
Boxes of NEEDLES.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET,
ALSO,
A few cases of fine HEREFORDSHIRE PERRY in pints and quarts, just landed ex *Propontis*, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London, Apply at the Godowns of
J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 3rd July, 1851.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A NARRATIVE of a Mission to the Jews at K'ae-fung-foo, with Fac-similes of 2 of their ancient Hebrew manuscripts.

To be had at the *London Mission Printing Office*, Shanghae.

Narrative, ... Drs. .50 cents.
Fac-similes, ... .50 "
Do. on thick paper like the originals, 1.

Fac-similes of 6 other manuscripts are now being cut, and will be published in succession.

Shanghae, 3rd July 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of
D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay)*.
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 8th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot of GARDEN GROUND, situated West of the Chaplaincy, (No. 81,) the property of HENRY LIND, Esq. For particulars apply to
J. M. SMITH.

Shanghae, 16th May, 1851.

PUBLIC SALES.

NOTICE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

NOW on board the barque *Oliver Cromwell*, from London—

20 Barrels BASS' PALE ALE,
Shipped in London and marked {B U}

Unless claimed by 12 o'clock noon on *TUESDAY, the 12th instant*, and charges paid thereon,

The above will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 11 o'clock A.M. on *WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant*, to pay Freight and Expenses.

The Sale will take place at the Store of the undersigned.

P. F. RICHARDS.

Shanghae, 8th August, 1851.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Stores, on *WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant*, without reserve,—

5 Double-barreled GUNS, in Cases.
18 Pair Pocket PISTOLS, damaged by Salt water.
ALE, and PORTER, in Casks.
A small assortment of GLASS-WARE.
TABLE CUTLERY.
SPERM CANDLES.
PORT, SHERRY, and BRANDY, in Cases.
HAMS, CHEESES, BUTTER, and SALT FISH.

The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock A.M.

TERMS,—*Cash on delivery.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 8th August, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS & MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAI.

MALCOLM LAMOND,

BEGS to inform the above, that he has on hand a suitable supply of the best Iron for Shipping.—IRON SHEAVES, and different sized IRON CHAINS,—and he is ready to undertake any SHIP SMITHERY or other kinds that may be required, and promises to ensure satisfaction by diligence and attention.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1851.

N.B.—BELL-HANGING and WHITE-SMITH'S work done, and MATERIALS supplied.

A CARD.

R. A. BRINE.
ACCOUNTANT, AND COPYIST;
SHANGHAE.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

PROFESSIONAL.

MR. T. W. NORMAN, M.D., recently from Persia, may be consulted at his residence, the Bungalow adjoining the premises formerly occupied as the *Herald* office.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1851.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of these curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by
W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale at Shanghae by
H. FOGG & Co.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to intimate to the Foreign Community of Shanghae, and Commanders of Ships at Woosung and Shanghae, that he has Commenced Business as COOPER. He hopes by his moderate charges to merit the support of those who may require his services. He will attend to any out orders to repair or cooper any sort of work in his line. Either at Woosung, or Shanghae.

PETER GOUJON.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

N.B.—For particulars apply to Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., and all orders are to be sent to their Store.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER
AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL AGENTS, AND
AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 8 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER;
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Swithamley*, from Hongkong:—

White Shirtings,	500 pieces.
Colored Velvets,	120 "
Woollen Cloths,	120 "
Tiles, (Bricks)	5,500
Earthenware,	20 packgs.
Bombay Ducks,	3,000 pieces.

RESIDENTS AT SHANGHAI.

CORRECTIONS.

Barradas, M. F.	Assistant	*North-China Herald* Office.
Halton, E.	Mercantile Assistant	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Odell, T. S.	Do. Do.	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
Santos, M. dos	Assistant	Hiram Fogg & Co.
Skinner, J.	Merchant	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Weatherley, James	Assistant	C. M. Donaldson.
Winch, W. R. *(remains at Canton)*	Mercantile Assistant	Gibb, Livingston & Co.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH AUGUST, 1851.

THE weather of the past week has been exceedingly pleasant for the season. The temperature has been less than that of the corresponding week last year by 1° 3', having only attained an average of 85° 6'. A few refreshing showers have done much for the appearance of the country, the vegetation of which looks once more healthy and vigorous.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

August.		Barometer.		Aneroid.		Thermometer.		Wind.		Ra
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	
1	F.	29.73	30.03	29.53	90.	90.	S.E. to S. by E.	S.W.	0.00	
2	S.	29.71	29.68	29.50	91.	91.	S.E. to N.	S.W.	0.00	
3	S.	29.72	29.85	29.52	86.	88.	N.W. to N.E.	W. to N.N.E.	0.00	
4	M.	29.75	29.84	29.56	75.	84.	N.E.	N.E.	0.03	
5	Tu.	29.85	29.92	29.60	85.	83.	S.E.	E.S.E.	0.41	
6	W.	29.75	29.87	29.56	82.	86.	S.E.	S.E.	0.01	
7	Th.	29.78	29.74	29.55	89.5	91.5	N.W. to S.W.	W. to S.W.	0.00	
							To 2 o'clock A.M. of the 8th		1.00	
								Total	1.47	

Shanghae, 8th August, 1851.

HARVARD COLLEGE Oct. 1, 1935 LIBRARY

Royal Arctic Society

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 9TH AUGUST, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 10.30 A.M. and 7.30 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 7.30 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

ALL Subscriptions to the *North-China Herald*, from any part of China, or the East, are respectfully requested to be sent through their Correspondents resident at Shanghae.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE are reluctantly compelled to postpone many papers from want of room.

LATEST DATES.

England,	14th May	Port Philip,	—th May.
Calcutta,	18th June	Sydney,	—th Mar.
Bombay,	19th June	Amoy,	14th July
Madras,	14th June	Hongkong,	3d Aug.
Singapore,	9th July	Ningpo,	2d Aug.
Penang,	2nd July	New York,	8th May
Batavia,	20th June	San Francisco,	23d June
Manila,	23d June	Sdwich. Islands,	—th June

IN our last number we alluded at some length to the Placard of which we gave a translation, and its probable effects on our position at this Port, commercially and politically, if matters were allowed even to stand, as they then stood; during the week which has elapsed, however, our enemies—(for such they undoubtedly now may be considered) have not been idle in their endeavours to excite the Populace against Foreigners generally. For our present number we are promised translation of a document now in the possession of Her Majesty's Consul, which we learn has been published for circulation amongst the owners of land on the space allotted to the British residents, the tenor of which is most inimical to Foreigners.

It is a valuable acquisition at this moment, and we hope will be availed of to the fullest extent, in enforcing the fulfilment of all that has been granted to us, both by Treaty and subsequently.

The circumstances under which the document was procured are we understand as follows:—On the afternoon of the 31st July, as one of the resident Missionaries, was exploring the Confucian Temple (near the Great East Gate) he accidently found a native printer engaged in striking off copies from a stone tablet, and one of the printed sheets was handed to him; this upon examination was deemed of sufficient importance to be placed in the hands of the Foreign Authorities, and we are informed is a conclusive proof, that all the difficulty and vexations experienced by members of this community in the settlement of land, may be attributed to the tone of this document, which evidently emanates from those immediately connected with the Government Officers, if not, as we suspect, from the Government Officers themselves. Thus it appears, that week by week we are to be insulted either by the fulminations of the Fokien rabble, or the subtle and more weighty menaces of the Representatives of the Government, and under the sanction of the Governor of this province.

The document of which we give a translation, undoubtedly has reference not only to the New Park, but to any other purposes for which land may be required; but as the Government promise indirectly to support land owners in their objections to sell to "barbarians," it will probably be no easy matter to ascertain from them the grounds of their objection to sell *now*, what they would a month ago have cheerfully parted with at the usual rate.

We hope shortly to have a copy of the document referred to, when as there is so much difference of opinion in rendering certain expressions, not over complimentary to Foreigners, we shall invite other translations, and afford opportunity for freely discussing the important questions it involves, not only politically but socially; meanwhile we may congratulate the community that so much duplicity has been providentially revealed, and we trust will be the means, properly applied, of regaining the ground we have lately been rapidly losing.

We repeat our conviction that all these things have their origin with that Section of the Government, who are so avowedly hostile to Foreigners, and although it may be neither convenient or expedient to bring matters to an issue at the present time, the large and increasing commercial interests at stake at this and other ports in China, render it absolutely necessary that Western Nations should watch most narrowly, and resist as far as they possibly can, the present infractions of their Treaties.

We are no advocates for half measures, and the history of the last war with China, proves the fallacy and inhumanity of such a proceeding—we would therefore awaken the British and other Governments to the fact, that our position at this port, hitherto almost unrestricted, (and we believe we may safely say never abused,) is fast waning—and we fully expect to hear, that those little excursions to the Hills so long enjoyed by our Community, and so beneficial to the health of all, are indirectly interfered with, if not altogether prohibited.

"Coming events cast their shadows before them," and all these signs should awaken us who are on the spot to a proper vigilance. The interests of many Native merchants are much mixed up with foreigners, and they would be quick to discover anything like treachery on the part of the Authorities—moreover the brokers would be equally on the alert. At present the Bankers do not hesitate to issue notes to the full extent of their means, but there is a growing scarcity for dollars, and a gradual advance in price; whilst Sycee is cheaper, though this may arise from other causes.

We are glad to see that H. M. Brig *Contest*, has not proceeded on her cruize as intended, and that the French Corvette *Capricieuse*, and Portuguese Government Lorcha *Adamastor* are detained—so that any immediate acts of the Chinese Authorities would not go unpunished at the moment, and on the spot where any outrage may be committed.

FOR the information of those parties who may not have seen them, we publish the following Notifications, issued during the week by the Consuls of the United States and Great Britain, on the subject of landing and shipping Cargo.

We are right glad to see such increased vigilance on the part of the Chinese Custom-house Officers, and doubt not that the majority, if not the whole of the Foreign Merchants will willingly cooperate in the course adopted; at the same time we fear the complaints of the Taoutae and Custom-house Authorities, will gradually become vexatious and annoying, as is too frequently the case after such laxity as they have of late been chargeable with.

Hitherto we are informed it has been the practice merely to report at the Custom-house, the number of packages and contents before shipping, which system we believe, (now effectually carried out,) has had the effect of preventing smuggling,—not so however as regards landing goods;—the custom being for each Consignee to send to the Agents of the vessel, particulars of goods to their consignment, the whole of which are embodied in an abstract manifest, copy of which is sent to the Custom-house through the Consuls; thus leaving the Custom-house Officers to find out, as they best can, by whom the goods are to be landed. We can see no possible objection to each firm being required to notify to the Custom-house what goods they intend to land, in exactly the same way, as they are now compelled to report each shipment, and which in fact amounts to the old system of landing and shipping chops granted through the Consuls;—the only difference being, that they are now sent direct by the Merchant to the Custom-house, and by which delay is avoided.

From the concluding paragraph of the United States Consul's Notification, it would appear that Merchants are required to give notice *daily*, what goods they intend landing; this, we feel assured could not be intended, as it is notorious that goods must be taken from a vessel as they come to hand; the wording however, may lead to some misunderstanding, and we think that notice once given of the intention to land goods, (when they can be got at,) would not render them "*liable to seizure and confiscation as smuggled*;"—if such be really the intention of Mr. Griswold, it is totally at variance with the Notification of the British Consul, and likely to involve every Consignee in trouble, to say nothing of incurring the fee of Drs. 150 for "a formal investigation."

The evidence of boatmen, (all of whom are coolies,) cannot be depended upon, and they seldom know more, than that they have received so many packages of Imports, being totally ignorant of the contents; this information they have *no right* to withhold from the Custom-house Officers, when demanded, and we feel assured that both British and American Merchants will give full support to these Notifications, issued as they appear to be solely for the Prevention of Smuggling, and applying "impartially to Merchants and Ships of all Nations."

Our correspondent *A Sufferer* differs with us in his views of the case, and we think does not rightly charge Her Majesty's Consul with "overstepping the bounds of justice and prudence" he having only one object in view, viz., that of placing all British merchants on one footing and on an equality with merchants of other nations.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Shanghai, 1st Aug., 1851.

His Excellency the Toutae having complained that lighters passing to, and from the ships in the harbour refused to give an account to the Custom-house officers stationed at the Jetties as to the number of Packages on board the Boats, and the vessels to which they were going, or from which they came; the undersigned stated to him in reply that he did not object to such information being given by United States owned lighters, provided the same regulation was made obligatory upon all others. It is expressly understood however that the lighters are not bound to report at the Custom-house; but simply to state truly when asked by the officers in attendance at the Jetties the number of Packages on board and the vessel to which they belong. Any infringement of this regulation will subject the goods to being taken to the Custom-house Jetty for examination and boats reporting falsely will be liable to seizure, and being debarred from pursuing the business of lightering.

The undersigned would again call the attention of parties interested to the necessity of giving notice at the Custom-house each day, of the goods they intend shipping or landing. Goods passing without such notice will be liable to seizure, and confiscation as smuggled.

JNO. N. ALSOP GRISWOLD,
U. S. Consul.

To United States Citizens, and Foreign Residents.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghai, 6th August, 1851.

It having been reported to Her Majesty's Consul that difficulty has been experienced by the Custom-house officers in verifying the accuracy of the manifests more especially of Imports, from the want of sufficiently detailed information; notice is hereby given that Consignees will in future be required to state the number of Bales or Packages, and the contents of each, as well as the collective quantities.

It has been stated that the right of the Custom-house officers to require the master or men in charge of any boat laden with Goods or Produce, to give information, when called upon, as to the number of Packages on board at any time, and the Ship from whence they have been taken, or to which they may be proceeding; has been disputed.

The power of the Custom-house Authorities to stop any cargo boat, demand information of the boatman as to the Goods he is conveying, and if not satisfied with his answer, to take the Boat to the Custom-house Jetty, and there cause it to be unloaded for their full information and satisfaction; is not doubtful; It is founded upon their right to obtain all needful information for the protection of the Revenue, and to attach the *Goods* until they obtain it. If this right should at any time be exercised in an oppressive or vexatious spirit, a specific complaint lodged at the Consulate will ensure redress.

In reference to the information to be derived from the Boatmen it is of course understood that *they* cannot be called upon *to go to the Custom-house* and report their cargoes, or in any other way supply the deficiency of the Officials. It is the proper business of the *Merchant* to report the goods landing or shipping, and it is the proper duty of the *Custom-house Officers*, to proceed to the Jetties, and Boats if necessary, and personally satisfy themselves of the accuracy of the Reports lodged with them.

Conformity with the established Regulations for the reporting, landing and shipping of Goods will not only materially facilitate the transactions of all business with the Custom-house; but be the best guarantee against unnecessary delays or vexatious interference. It is very desirable therefore that no just cause of complaint should be afforded by British Subjects, and that every irregularity should be carefully avoided.

Of great vigilance and circumspection on the part of the Chinese Custom-house no one is entitled to complain, because it is obviously in the nature of things unavoidable, if smuggling is to be prevented.

Her Majesty's Consul while taking every means in his power to check any disposition on the part of the officials to harass British Subjects with vexatious proceedings, or to cause unnecessary annoyance, is of course bound on the other hand, to give the most effective and cordial co-operation to the Superintendent of Customs, that no factious obstacles may be thrown in the way of his officers by British Merchants or their servants, contrary to the letter and spirit of the Treaties. And so long as the measures taken for the protection of the Chinese revenue therefore, are not only necessary and just, but applied impartially to Merchants and ships of all nations, every support will be afforded.

The Consul hopes in this course to have the willing co-operation of the great body of British Merchants, whose interests are directly affected by whatever tends, either to lower their position, or diminish confidence in the performance of such legitimate facilities for Trade as have hitherto existed at this Port.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To the British Mercntile Community,
Shanghae.

WE much regret to find that some Merchants withhold their import and export cargoes this season, reducing us to the necessity of applying to the Consulate for a copy of the abstract Manifest. We hope it will not be followed by others, as very great inconvenience must result to the commercial community by such retention; but, that those now pursuing this course, will on reflecting what must be the state of things should the same system be generally adopted, resume the good old plan of circulating the cargoes as heretofore, and shew that they are as desirous as their neighbours to promote the best interests of the community, by letting as much light as possible into the routine of trade pursued by the merchants of Shanghai.

(Communicated.)

WE give publication to the translation of a document of considerable interest, connected with the recent discussions on the expediency or practicability of carrying on to its completion the New Race course. The chief question at issue seems for some time to have been, the existence or non-existence of any real hostile objections on the part of any considerable number either of the Proprietors or the Inhabitants.

It purports to give a reprint of a letter in answer to the representations on the subject of the Race course, made by the Secretary of the Fokien Guild or Consoo House to the Authorities; if correct, it reflects but little credit on *Woo* Taoutae, who would seem to have gone out of his way to introduce the character "Barbarian" by misquoting the Treaty. It will be seen that he further tells the Secretary of the Hinghwa meeting house that the *Hae-fang* and *Che-heen* have been directed "most pointedly to prohibit the English Merchants," &c., that they must not usurp one inch of Land without the limits of the British site—and finally that he, the Taoutae, has applied to the Viceroy and Governor for instructions to put a stop to the construction of the road. It is but fair to observe that on the document being brought under his notice by H. M.'s Consul, we have understood, he denied its authenticity, and stated it was a garbled version of a communication, copy of which had at the time been sent to H. M.'s Consul, and that especially where it stated that he had either sent for or received instructions to put a stop to the road. We are at liberty to form our own opinion of course, as to which is the true and which is the false version: we give the document as it has been engraved in fine character on stone, "at the public expense of the Scholars and Inhabitants, in order that any future aggression may be punished," &c.

THE following Reply, given by His Excellency *Woo*, Intendant of Circuit, &c., &c., to the petition of *Le Seenyun*, (Secretary to the Hinggan Meeting House) complaining that the Barbarians were destroying graves to construct a road, and entreating His Excellency without delay to call upon the Consul to stop the works in order to appease departed spirits and prevent contention,—is copied and published by the Gentry and inhabitants of Shanghae:—

OFFICIAL REPLY.—"I find that the General Regulations of Trade contain the following stipulation; "'The Treaty of perpetual peace provides that Barbarians shall be permitted to reside with their families at the Five Ports, and the Chinese local Authorities in conjunction with the British Consul shall with due consideration to the feelings of the people, determine what site shall be appropriated to British Subjects, and what houses or land employed; the rate of rent demanded shall be such as is current at each several Port; the Chinese proprietor on the one hand will not be permitted to extort more than is due, and the British Subject on the other will not be allowed to use compulsion or usurp possession, &c.'" I find moreover that the late Intendant *Kung* did accordingly determine upon a certain site to be appropriated to the buildings of British Subjects on the Yang-king-pang, any land within which they were permitted to rent of the Proprietors: that subsequently owing to the daily increasing number of British Subjects resorting to Shanghae, Intendant *Lin*, in conjunction with the Consul extended the boundaries of the said site, giving the same liberty as before to British Subjects to rent and employ land within its limits, and providing that no new buildings should be erected by the Chinese, and that no new graves should be dug and no more coffins laid down within the boundaries indicated. A plan of the site was also made which each party retained on record together with a copy of the agreement. Both these arrangements were entered into with a view to soothe and show kindness to the stranger from afar. With reference to the Secretary's complaint now before me, representing that the English have boastfully put forth printed counterfeit Proclamations, in which they falsely employ the term 'Chinese Authorities,' hired workmen to dig up the graves, and usurped the cemetery of the Hinggan corporation, forcing proprietors to take remuneration for their land and payment for the removal of coffins,—I have to reply, that I called upon the British Consul at once upon my arrival here, and begged him to investigate the matter. He assures me that no land nor graves whatever not already paid for, have been wilfully broken up or trespassed upon as alleged, and there is no doubt that the said Consul will carefully adhere to the stipulations of the Treaty and not lend himself to the encouragement of any movements on the part of the Merchants, calculated to raise a disturbance. I have also referred to the records above mentioned, and directed the *Haefang* and *Cheheen* most pointedly to prohibit the English Merchants from breaking the Regulations, to inculcate clearly upon them that whatever land they require must be legitimately negotiated for, and taken only upon a clear understanding between both parties, and that they must not usurp an inch of land without the limits of the British Site, nor attempt to destroy, or usurp, or obtain by compulsion any graves or buildings within its boundaries. If therefore any among them presume to resort to force, and break the Treaty by any aggression, the Proprietors will carry their grievance to the District Magistrate for redress, taking care at the same time to supply him with definite information as to the area, registered number, tax receipts and title deeds of the Property, and must await his examination into and report of their complaint to me that I may decide upon it accordingly. The Secretary will in the mean while take care to command his fellow townsmen to attend quietly to their own affairs, and expressly forbid their creating occasions for quarrel and abetting one another to disturb the public peace, as it will inevitably lead to their apprehension and punishment."—

Woo, Intendant of Circuit, &c., *Lan*, *Haefang*, and *Yuh*, Magistrate, lay the following injunctions upon the Secretaries of the Corporations of Tseuen-chang and Hinghwa:—

With reference to the representation made by *Le Seenyun*, complaining that the English Merchants have presumed to construct a horse road which interferes with the aspect of the tombs and dwelling houses both of the natives of the place and resident strangers,—the Intendant of Circuit informs the petitioner that he has already applied to the Viceroy and Governor for instructions to put a permanent stop to the construction of the road. The Secretaries will therefore explain to their fellow townsmen that they need cherish no further anxiety regarding it, and would do well to attend peaceably to their several avocations, and cultivate their property as hitherto, and forbid their seeking pretexts for disturbing the public peace.

A Special Injunction.

Heenfung, 1st year, 2d month, 20th day.
22d March, 1851.

[L.S.]

The English having removed hither to find a place of residence, we the scholars and people of this our City have suffered them to erect lofty houses in the City and suburbs in order to further the special desire of our Great Sovereign to protect our borders and to restore peace to his people and which alone prompted His Majesty to permit them to hold commercial intercourse with China, and although these buildings have interfered materially with the aspect of the country around, we have brought forward no objections against them. But we can only view with horror and grief the numerous instances in which they have dug up the ancient tombs in the open country North of the City although we ascribe all such depredations whether owing to the tombs having no owners, or

whether to the cupidity of degenerate descendants who have not scrupled to sell their parents' graves, to the fact that former Intendants of Circuit have not clearly promulgated either the stipulations of the Treaty enjoining due consideration to the feelings of the people, and not permitting forcible rental and aggression, or the prohibition against the destruction or taking possession of graves within the limits, so that the people in their ignorance have had no resource but to submit silently to the usurpation. In the first month of the present year the English suddenly printed certain counterfeit notifications, representing that they had obtained the consent of the Chinese Authorities to construct a horse road, and straightway proceeded to lay down the line and mark it out with lime and stakes over fields, houses, burying places, graves, landmarks, dykes, and ditches, indiscriminately, across the country lying between Tow-pa-doo ferry and Chow-leen-king creek, comprising we cannot say how many hundred mow, and requiring the removal of more than 200 graves, which they at once took possession of and hired workmen to break up. They at the same time obliged the proprietors to appear within a given time to receive remuneration and remove elsewhere. The minds of the people were of course excited and alarmed, and crowds came forward to attack them. The residents in the neighbourhood forthwith petitioned the Cheheen to request the Intendant of Circuit to put a stop to and forbid the aggression, and fortunately just at the same time Le Seen-yun and other secretaries of the Hing-hwa, Tseuen-chang and Yung-chun corporations finding their own public cemeteries usurped in like manner, hastened to complain to His Excellency Intendant *Woo*, who assured them in reply, that he had applied to the Viceroy and Governor to put a permanent stop to the work. We the scholars and inhabitants of this our City, learning thereby for the first time that this usurpation of land by the English to construct a road was an irregular act prompted by their own headstrong self-will, and not authorised by their Treaty, have thought fit to obtain a copy of the reply given by His Excellency and to engrave it upon stone at our public expence, in order that any future aggression of a like nature upon fields, houses, graves, or burying places, may be represented and treated as suggested therein; and if any native vagabonds enter into collusion with the English to effect the clandestine sale of any graves, or offer themselves for hire to work upon them, the Gentry and Elders of the neighbourhood will at once join in a public demand for their punishment as desecrators of graves, under the Great Law of China. In this way we hope to pacify the living and appease the dead, and evince that gratitude to His Excellency, our Chief Authority, which his laborious exertions so rescue us deserve.

Public statement of the Gentry and Inhabitants of Shanghae.

NOTIFICATION.

The annexed Translation of a Proclamation from the Chinese Authorities, publicly anoouncing that strict injunctions had been given for the seizure and punishment of the authors of the menacing Placard lately posted in the City, is circulated for general information.

Signed, Rutherford Alcock,
Consul.

British Consulate,
Shanghai, 7th August, 1851.

Linkwei, *Intendant of Circuit, &c., &c., makes this Proclamation.*

Nearly ten years have now elapsed since Shanghai was first opened to commercial intercourse with Foreign nations by the Gracious Decree of His Majesty the Emperor, during all which time both parties have lived in mutual harmony. Whereas however, certain anonymous placards have lately been posted up all over the City and suburbs, which contain statements coined expressly to excite the multitude, and with a view to unsettle people's minds to the risk of the great cause of commercial intercourse, I feel it incumbent on me, after having given strict injunctions for the seizure and punishment of the Authors thereof, to promulgate in the most distinct terms that the Commercial Regulations, and Treaty, provide that "all land for building purposes shall be equitably negotiated for, "and must be taken only under the express understanding of both parties, "that the Foreign Merchant must not "take forcible possession, nor the proprietor demand an extortionate remuneration, and that as regards commercial "transactions of all other kinds, they "must be entered into with desire on both "sides to preserve peace and harmony;" that therefore in any transactions between Natives and Foreigners, any unreasonableness on the part of the Foreigner can be at once complained of to the local Authorities, who will request the Consul to investigate and decide the question according to treaty in the most equitable manner; that if his decision be unsatisfactory, I the Taoutae have it in my power to appeal to the Imperial Commissioner in charge of the Five Ports and seek his opinion thereupon; and that if any of you inhabitants in dis-obedience to the Treaty confirmed by Imperial Decree, give rise to disturbances of any kind, the local Authorities will be equally bound to apprehend and punish you. I the Taoutae sincerely trust therefore that both parties may preserve a happy medium, without declension on either hand, and thus continue harmoniously to pursue their various avocations, and enjoy the blessings of perpetual peace.

With this view I issue this special proclamation for the information of the inhabitants, and hereby call upon you all to attend quietly to your several occupations, and not to give the slightest ear to such inflammatory and exciting placards lest you ruin your own interests and involve yourselves in a state of things from which no after repentance can effectually extricate you. Let all implicitly obey this Special Edict.

Heenfung 1st year, 7th month, 6th day,
2nd August, 1851.

(True Translation,)
Signed, W. H. Medhurst.
(True Copy,)
Fred. Howe Hale.

We have been requested to publish the following Translation of the Placard lately issued here, by a party who considers the Translation annexed to the Consular Circular published in our last No. to have left several points very obscure:—

The Patriots and Honorable Men of the Ta-tsing Dynasty, give Public Notice of their Mandates, for the information of the detestable barbarians.

Ye Hateful barbarians! Hateful barbarians! Try and look at yourselves as reflected in a mirror. Ye are only distinguished from the brute by possessing the power of speech; and in no other respect do ye differ from the wild beasts. Our people in addressing themselves to you, have a regard to *reason, circumstances*, and the *laws*, but to the last ye are blindly stupid, and will not understand. There is left then for us but one way to finish your business, and that is, to decapitate and so slaughter the whole of you.

For since you entered the Central Nation to carry on Free Trade, your whole career has been most outrageous, and reckless of the consequences. You have injured our lives with your Opium; with your ships (1) you have seized upon the sources of our gains; insatiable as the devouring whale; greedy as the silkworm for the mulberry leaf; the more you get, the more you seek to obtain.

You have forcibly rented and obstinately usurped land; destroyed people's graves; erected innumerable Devil's Buildings* (2) within the City; and now you wish to open a Road for Horses, (3) to establish a place for keeping horses, and to build a Roman Catholic Church in the City of Sungkiang. The measure of your iniquities is full to overflowing, and your crimes swell up to the sky, but High Heaven is in wrath, and has commissioned our people to *destroy* you with a God-like Artillery (4).

—Ye flatter yourselves that by your clever schemes you will accomplish your ends, and you act as the tiger or the wolf do among other beasts but know ye not that our people look on you just as birds in a cage,—fish in the pan,—dogs in a trap,—as sheep in the pen! In a single morning when the rage of the multitude simultaneously bursts forth, ye detestable barbarians will be utterly exterminated, and not a trace of you left behind. This our Edict is issued for your information.

Annexed are the Four Rules of the Agreement of the People, (for the destruction of the barbarians.)

1. We are to annihilate the detestable barbarians with a god-like artillery: every barbarian shall be murdered at sight, and left no longer to defile the land of the Central Nation. The Mandates of our Leaders must be obeyed as to whether they are to be captured alive, or to have their heads cut off forthwith.

2. The object of the people in exterminating the detestable barbarians, being the security and preservation of the country, no person else is to be rashly killed, nor a single family annoyed. Those disobeying this, will themselves be slain by the Leaders of the people.

3. We will secretly appoint a day for the execution of the work, and complete the massacre by treachery. Those natives of China who are studying in the schools of the barbarians, or who are employed as servants, as well as those trading with them, must quickly retire, and each return to his former occupation, as becomes the loyal people of the Ta-tsing Dynasty; if they remain as before, then when our god-like artillery opens, they will be destroyed indiscriminately with the barbarians (*lit*, the gem and the pebble will be confounded together), and after repentance will not avail them.

4. The Mandates of our people are most severe, and the work is to be performed according to justice and equity. After the extirpation of the detestable horde is completed, all their goods and property will be bestowed as rewards (on those who distinguish themselves.)

Public Notices given to the People.

* Protestant Churches.

Notes.

(1) The expression here used in the original to denote European ships is purely Fokien, *Ke-pas*, Captain's ships, and indicates what indeed is otherwise well known, that the placard is the production of Fokien men, that is to say, of the headmen of the same corporation which raised the disturbances in March last. No one can doubt that the Fokien merchants and junk-owners settled here, have greatly suffered by the port being opened to foreigners. Formerly they could command large profits from the opium trade, from Straits Produce, and from the Sugar trade. The first has been for years out of their hands, and the profit of the others have been sadly diminished by foreign competition.

(2) Kwei-low elsewhere rendered "*devilish lofts*"—I have translated devil's buildings. The writer means the four or five Protestant Churches erected for preaching to the Chinese within the City.

(3) This has probably reference to Mr. Saur's having settled a small piece of ground on which to build a stable. Being in the vicinity of one of the Fokien burial grounds, this is perhaps the immediate cause of the present explosion.

(4) *Sieh-pow* rendered in your published translation by "numberless guns," in one place, and "awful artillery" in another, I have translated god-like artillery. Chinese to whom I have shewn the placard, say the writer means things of extraordinary power and efficacy; something perhaps like *Warner's long range*; and the best translation of which might be "*the thunder of Jove.*"

Proclamation Against Counterfeit Money Notes.

Yaou, District Magistrate of Shanghai, &c., &c., issues this Proclamation by reason of Counterfeit Money Notes endangering Mercantile business.

Ho-yuen-ching (here follows a list to twelve other firms the heads of whom have purchased gold buttons.)

Have Petitioned us stating that "they carry on business of Money Dealers in this place, and in their transactions with the hongs they entirely rely on the use of Money Notes, as well as Silver, for a ready and convenient medium of circulation, and confidence being maintained as to their being genuine, no mistakes have hitherto occurred. Lately however, some desperate characters in order to deceive, had false seals of Firms cut, and wrote out counterfeit Money Notes, which they tried to exchange for coin with the Money Dealers, or presented in payment for goods bought in the shops. This we heard of sometime ago.

To our surprise, on the 18th of last month, a person, name unknown, presented a Note of Yuen-ching's for discount, at the Lung-shun establishment, and on the Note being taken to Yuen-ching's to be checked, it was discovered that no such Note had been issued. On a close inspection of the Seal, it was then found to be *false*, and the writing an imitation. On returning to take the man into custody and send him to be punished, he had already decamped.

Now Shanghai being a large mart where the *Civilized** and the *Barbarous* (Chinese and Foreigners) dwell together, and to which Merchants throng in crowds, all the trading Hongs use Money Notes to an incalculable amount. Not a single day's business is transacted without them. Since then these vagabonds have begun to forge Counterfeit Notes, and now since we have seen them with our own eyes, it is ten thousand to one that if this practice is not put a stop to at once, by the seizure of the forgers, it will endanger the circulation of the Notes, which will be no light injury.

For this reason, we as a body, venture to beg you to prohibit it by Proclamation, and to give orders for the seizure and punishment of the forgers," &c., &c.

This Petition having been lodged at the District office, besides giving orders to the police, to search and apprehend we as behoveth us, do issue this Proclamation in stern prohibition; addressing it to all the business Hongs and Shops as also to the local constables &c., for their information.

Hereafter should any more such vagabonds attempt to deceive you with Counterfeit Notes, bind them forthwith, and deliver them up at the District Office, that according to the evidence full punishment may be sternly bestowed upon them.

Let each tremble and obey. Oppose not.

A Special Proclamation.

Hienfung, 1st year, 7th month, 6th day,
(2d August, 1851.)

J. McD.

* The word *Hwa* usually translated into English "Flowery," as *hwa min* the "flowery people" (Chinese) I have rendered by *Civilized*. Strange that in the Foreign Treaties with China the use of a word has been permitted, which only tends to foster their pride and arrogant assumption of superiority to other nations! The publication of the offensive epithet barbarian in the teeth of the Foreign Consuls, may not pass unnoticed by *all* of these Functionaries; but no *Englishman* need be surprised at being dubbed a barbarian, or a beast, seeing the utter indifference or carelessness with which every such insult is viewed, by those appointed, and well paid too, to uphold the honour of the English name in the eyes of the Chinese people.

Note.—These Money Notes usually contain the No., the amount, generally a few hundred or a few thousand dollars, and the date when they fall due, in written characters. They bear the seal of the Firm, issuing them, and usually run only ten days.—*Tr.*

The following short account of the abusive Placard, we had in type last week:—

Printed copies of a Placard of an unusually inflammatory nature were posted up throughout the city, within and without the walls, on the night of the 29th July. It bears evident marks of having emanated from the Fokeen people. Foreigners are styled "stinking barbarians," "brute beasts," "tigers and wolves," &c., &c., who having been taught "good manners," "reason," and "law," still remain incorrigible, and the only thing left is for the Chinese to arise and "by death utterly exterminate" these barbarians. The charges brought against the "barbarians" are smuggling, want of all principle, bringing in Opium to the injury of the people, by their merchant ships destroying the source of the people's profits; like the whales of the sea swallowing the smaller fish; encroachments upon the territory step by step; forcing people to rent against their will; despoilers of the tombs; rushing into the midst of the city and erecting devilish towers; and at present seeking to open a horse road and establish a cavalry parade ground; entering Soong-kong and erecting a Romish Temple, &c., &c., thus accumulating wickedness upon wickedness, their sins reach to heaven; and now 'High Heaven, in thundering wrath, commands us Chinese people to exterminate these barbarians,' as the only alternative left. Consequently, the people are called upon to select their leader, to collect guns and ammunition, and to be in readiness, so that on a future given day, and by an understood signal, a combined descent may be made upon the foreigners, and when they are put to death, their goods shall be distributed as rewards, &c., &c., &c.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—A Notification has just been issued by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, sanctioning the right of the Custom-house Authorities to stop any Cargo-boat, and demand information of the person in charge as to the goods he is conveying, and if not *satisfied with his answer*, to take the boat to the Custom-house jetty, to be unloaded for their full information, &c., adding that it is founded on their undoubted right to obtain all needful information for the protection of the Revenue, and to attach goods until they obtain it.

The community generally, I am sure owe a debt of gratitude to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, for the conscientious, and energetic manner in which he has endeavoured (and with considerable success) to suppress smuggling at this Port, and he certainly deserves the "willing cooperation of the great body of British Merchants. But in this instance, his zeal has overstepped the bounds of justice and prudence and he has given his official sanction to an innovation on our private rights, quite unnecessary, if he insisted on the Chinese Government fulfilling No. 2 of the General Regulations of Trade, and which were framed in 1842 along with the original Treaty; and consequently carry with them more weight, than any after arrangement made between His Excellency the Taoutae and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

This General Regulation, while stating that the Superintendent of Customs at each Port, will adopt the means, he may judge most proper, to prevent the Revenue suffering by Fraud, also stipulates, that *Two trusty Custom-house Officers*, to each vessel shall be deputed by him to watch against Frauds on the Revenue. How? viz., By *living in Boats of their own, or staying on board the English Ship*. This clause has always been evaded by the Superintendent of Customs. But no one can for a moment doubt that if this were faithfully performed, The Chinese Government "could obtain all needful information for the protection of the Revenue." But until it, is tried, and *proved* to be ineffectual for the object in view, The Chinese Government, *have not an undoubted right* to demand information from your own servant, and force him to become a reluctant Revenue officer to the Chinese Government. For although there is an apparent saving clause that "they cannot be forced to go to the Custom-house" the power deputed to any subaltern to take the boat to the Custom-house jetty if not satisfied with the boatman's answer, is tantamount to forcing you to give them information, which it is their duty to collect for themselves, and the difficulty in attempting to prove that the right, (except in very flagrant cases,) had been exercised in a vexatious spirit; would compel you to submit, and the custom thus unjustly established would shortly become a *Right*.

The "proper duty" of all civilized Custom-house officers, is to check by *actual observation*, the correctness of entries sent to the Custom-house. In England a similar case could not happen because there the Revenue officers are bound to perform their duty.

But here, when through motives of indolence and indifference they neglect it, &c. are placed by Her Majesty's Consul, though their own servants, in the proud and enviable position of Revenue officers to the Chinese Government. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A Sufferer.

Shanghai, 7th August, 1851.

We insert the following letter without entering into details, not having ourselves seen the Church accounts, or had an opportunity of making any inquiry as to the correctness of our correspondent's statements. This it is our intention to do in our next, but in the meantime we lay before our readers a censure on the Church trustees, which in our humble opinion *they do not merit.*

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—As I did not observe you present at the Church Meeting held at the British Consulate on the 2d instant, and as I suppose you will not therefore have it in your power to afford to your readers more than an official record of the proceedings, you will probably make room for the following observations.—

The hour named for the Meeting was 2 P.M. and after waiting patiently for the best part of an hour for the Secretary's report, this document was at length produced, and handed to the Trustees present for private perusal, evidently for the first time. The document was then read aloud, and the business of the meeting about to proceed, when after a conversation and further delay on the part of the Trustees, it was intimated that some important errors had just been discovered and rectified, when the document, as corrected, was finally given to the meeting. Before proceeding further, it was proposed and seconded that the report and accounts (apparently got up at the last moment in a great hurry) should lie over for at least a couple of days at the Consulate for Public inspection; while the other business of the meeting might be gone into. In the reasonableness of this proposition the Chairman, (H. B. M.'s Consul,) readily concurred; adding further, that, strictly speaking, the Act of Parliament required the accounts to lie on the table for ten days: a counter resolution was then proposed and seconded, that the report and accounts be received and *at once* passed; which resolution was carried by a majority of one, (H. M. Consul and Vice-Consul declining to vote) *there is the party obtaining this majority being composed of Trustees* Passing their own accounts, and the seconder innocently remarking *after* he had seconded the amendment, that he *supposed* the accounts had been audited! As the minority thought they could not consistently take a further part in the proceedings, they withdrew from the meeting, leaving the Trustees to return thanks to each other, which I understand was cordially done. By the way, the number of Trustees originally appointed was six; but as two of them months ago were compelled to tender their resignation from irregular proceedings on the part of their colleagues, it would have been only right to the body of Subscribers to have had these vacancies filled up; as also that of a third Trustee who became a resident at Ningpo, although he lately returned to Shanghae; instead of which the Public generally are unaware even, that two of the Trustees are out of office, and that the Church affairs have been "ab initio" conducted by a *section* of the body; the latter in itself a sufficient reason why the accounts should have been examined before being passed. It was stated at the meeting that the contract had been strictly fulfilled, and credit was justly given to the Architect for the correctness of his estimate. There appears therefore to be no cause but that of dilatoriness, why the accounts were not long since rendered, the bulk of the repairs having been for some time completed, and the Church in occupation:—Surely any trifling items should not have stood in the way two months ago more than now, the entire premises being still far from complete.

It was stated in the Circular of H. M. Consul, calling the meeting, that the final carrying through of the arrangement with Government had been endangered by the delay in rendering the accounts; why this delay should have arisen, or such serious risk incurred has not been satisfactorily explained and the course pursued by the Trustees is one, I am afraid, not much calculated to further an important step in the cause, viz., the obtaining additional subscriptions from those who have already contributed, or inducing others to come forward.

I offer no opinion as to the merits of the accounts, not having as yet had an opportunity of examining them.—I remain, your obdt. servant,

One of the Minority.

Shanghae, 6th August, 1851.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—As it was not mentioned in your last issue, that the French Corvette, *Capricieuse*, had returned to her anchorage, on account of the threats used in the obnoxious Placard that was so extensively posted in the principal parts of the city last week, one may be led to suppose that you did not take notice of this, that the intention of the placard and our position here might not appear so bad as some consider them to be. I cannot see why we should invariably slur over, and treat with contempt, these outbursts of feeling; even a portion of the native population; such bombastical and ill judged proclamations were too long permitted at Canton, and what were the consequences? the smouldering fire of hatred burst by slow degrees, until fanned by the breath of the unprincipled publishers of threatening placards, it burst forth in the diabolical massacre of our countrymen at *Hwang-chu-kee*. Copies of the last placard have, since the Consular complaints, again been posted, and it is even reported that the Viceroy at Nankin instigated the people to issue their heathenish threats. We are losing our position daily. Will it be believed that Chinese Government duty receipts, of but recent date, are not allowed to pass current! we trust that our Authorities will not allow the Chinese to palm upon us so barefaced a repudiation. Some say the reason why the receipts are now invalid, is that the Chinese Officials *suppose* they must have been previously procured for duties paid on Teas, for which the receipts were not made use of; surely it is for the Chinese to prove this, and not the duty of the Foreign Merchant to prove such was not the case. These duty chops were *traded* in to a large extent in lieu of Sycee, which they represent, and very profitable speculations were made in them, when the market for Bullion fluctuated considerably, but now, unfortunate holders are told the receipts they held over are of no value!

It will rather astonish our friends in the South, when they hear that the principal check on duties upon the quantity of goods imported, is the mere statement of the amount in each boat, given by the boatmen themselves, who, if they had any grudge to a particular Hong, would scarcely scruple to tell lies by the hundred, if they could get that Hong into trouble. The good folks at home will scarcely be able to comprehend, that while Consuls make a raid against smuggling at one part of this port, they tacitly allow, and some participate in it at another; it would be curious to ascertain whether the Consuls would make any objections to the Chinese Merchants selling and delivering Teas and Silks at the privileged part, perhaps it would be considered that shipments at Woosung, though made by Chinese in Foreign ships, were not in accordance with the *letter and spirit* of the Treaty about which so great a song is made. Unfortunate Merchants are expected to act up to it, but both the Chinese and British Governments, have holes in it that they can drive their favorite hobbies through.

Though the Residents are pestered with Notifications as wordy as they have proved worthless, each seems to be the stepping stone by which old privileges are encroached on, until the formerly peaceful Shanghae rivals Canton in the threats and bombast of its denizens, and the Foreign Community are fretted and wearied with incessant jingling of Consular manifestoes, and long for non-interference of any but Chinese Authorities, trusting that the repeated warnings meant for a few, but addressed to all, may not lead people at a distance into the belief that the majority of our community are unprincipled smugglers and tramplers on the rights of harmless natives who wish us well. Look at the situation of our fellow countrymen at Ningpo threatened with death and prohibited with dealings with the Chinese, and God knows but the first of these threats may, ere this, be carried into effect, for where is that protection they have a right by *the letter and the spirit* of the Treaty to expect. Where is the vessel-of-war that the British are bound to have stationed at Ningpo? where is the one that by Treaty is to remain at Foochow? and where is the vessel which by the *spirit* of the Treaty should be in China to relieve the other vessels at their various stations, that no port may at any time be without the necessary guard-ship? Is it fair to us, is it fair to the crews of the few ships-of-war in China, that the false economy of badly informed ranting politicians at home, should leave us perhaps to be murdered and our properties destroyed, or that the crews of the vessels run the risk of one by one being swept off by sickness, arising from the intolerable inanition of harbour life? Why have we not possession of Chusan, that fertile and lovely island, the key to the navigation of the Hangchow bay and the far famed Yang-tsze-keang? by the Treaty we were to retain it on certain conditions and have these conditions been fulfilled? There are hosts of instances where both the British Government and the Chinese infringe or evade the Treaty rights of British subjects, but these same subjects, are forced to submit, that the laws apply to them in cases to their disadvantage, but do not apply to the Government when advantages are petitioned for, or rights demanded. Through the medium of your columns, I question the present conciliatory policy, and denounce the foregoing injustices.—Your obedient servant,

Volunteer.

Shanghae, 7th August, 1851.

TO THE SHANGHAI MOSQUITOES.

Hence ye disturbers of my sleep,
No more my weary body bite;
Begone you rogues, your distance keep
And let me snore away the night.

Will you suck the crimson flood,
You buzzing, teasing, ugly crew?
Will nothing please you, but my blood,
And let that flow with torment too?

Then take your fill, you thirsty elves,
'Tis with my life tho' to my sorrow;
Drink, scoundrels, drink, and burst yourselves,
That I may have some sleep to-morrow.

Verdna.

Since the middle part of our paper was put to press, the following verification of the Samqua treachery has been handed to us; next week, we shall make some comment upon it.—

TRANSLATION.

Notification issued by Woo (Samqua) Taoutai, in reply (to the Petition of the Fokien Corporation).

In reference to the Case of the English Merchants having presumed to open a Horse Road, which is prejudicial to the Native Inhabitants, and *unlucky* for the graves of the Fokien strangers; I, the Taoutai, have already* minutely represented the affair to the Governor and Governor-General, and it is (by their decision) *to be absolutely and forever stopped*, as is on record.

Therefore, these Our Commands are transmitted to the Inhabitants, &c., for their information.

None of you need be troubled by any doubts or fears, but each must peacefully mind his own occupation, attending to the labours of the field as usual.

Let no one borrow a pretext for creating disturbances.

J. MD.

* That is when he was here before.

Note.—The original of the above is posted up in the Hall of the Hinghwa Corporation.—*Tr.*

The following letter arrived yesterday by the *Spec*:—

Ningpo, *28th July*, 1851.

To the Editor of the "North-China Herald."

Sir,—You may make what use you please of the following which you may rely upon as being substantially true.

At Koomung a walled city and seaport larger than Shanghai, in the Southern part of this province, on 16th instant, were anchored twenty large junks, some carrying forty guns, manned by Canton men, having the following goods on board which they were selling at the prices, named—

Patna,.........Drs. 11 per ball.
Scarlet Long Ells, " 8 per piece.
Shirtings, ... " 2½ do.
Elephant's Teeth, " 4 per pair weighing 8 catties.
Rice, ... 13 mace per Canton picul.

Described as English Rice, i.e. Bengal, besides Woollens, Malwa, and other Goods.

They have likewise in the largest junk a party described as a little fat man with large whiskers and wearing foreign clothes, but whether English or not I could not ascertain as all foreigners call themselves and pass as English in these quarters. When allowed to go on shore, he is guarded by four men, and they say, to his credit, that it is against his will that he stays in the junk. A report prevails there that they have taken an English vessel, with 600 chests of Opium, and several Singapore junks.

One of my crew waited upon the Magistrate of the Peace, to ask about these junks, and he said, they had no passes and were Pirates.

Every day they practice firing.

On 20th instant, I was lying at the mouth of Wen-chu River, when about 6 P.M., fourteen large Canton junks hove in sight from the southward, and passed up the southern entrance, all having large red flags flying and very deep.

On the 22d, after hearing they were offering Opium and Goods at Wen-chu for sale, I determined to send one of my native crew on board and buy Patna if possible, at the same time to note every thing and find out from whence they came; the man said he would do so and was not at all afraid. I limited him to Drs. 450 per chest, but did not give him any money, telling him that they must make arrangements to bring the Patna to the schooner, where I would pay them the money. He reported as follows—

The fourteen junks, two of them lorchas turned into West Coast boats, were anchored half way up the River, and he thought it best to go to the city first for information. He there found that they were offering Patna at Drs. 11 per ball, and a great variety of other goods. With the beginning of the ebb he went down to them and boarded twelve, but could get no answer to any of his questions. He told them he belonged to an English vessel at the mouth of the River and that his master had sent him to buy Patna, they asked him Drs. 530 per chest.

They had mounted 9 and 12 pounder guns, but on the lower deck every one of them had, as he described them, guns as large round as a fourteen gallon cask.

They were all full of Goods, being very deep, had several English spy-glasses lying about, and each the English ensign, I questioned him closely on this latter, but he still adhered that it was a large red flag with a corner like mine.

Next day a dealer from Wen-chu came down to my schooner, and he said that Canton men from these junks were going about in gangs to the different shops with musters of a great many goods, and had offered him Rice at 13 mace per picul, and Patna at Drs. 11 per ball, but he at once told them he did not buy and begged they would leave his shop.

I asked him, if he was sure of what he said, and if any had bought to which he replied, no one has bought yet, being frightened of them and afterwards of their Mandarins, but if I chose to come to his house with a Manila-man, and money, he would buy Patna for me at Drs. 11 per ball.

This offer, so confident was I that it was correct, I would have accepted, had I not been sailing next day.—Your obedient servant,

Wm. Davidson.

Woosung, 7th August, 1851.

No less than 9 vessels arrived at Woosung in one day; such a number never was seen at one time off the mouth of this river, and including receiving-ships there are no less than 24 vessels now in sight of Woosung: rather an interesting circumstance.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Aug. 2, Anstiss, (Am.) for Batavia.
6, Magellan, " London.
6, Benares, " London.
7, Lord Hardinge, " Liverpool.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Abergeldie, Equator, John Bunyan, John Dugdale, and Sea Queen.
Liverpool.—Cathaya, Champion, Crisis, Emily, James Scott, Jeremiah Garnett, and Sunda.
Bombay.—Bride, and William Goddard.
Singapore.—Anne Jane, Clement, Martin Frederick, Sam & Ben, and Trident.
Manila.—Alverton.
California.—Stag Hound.
Hongkong.—Annette Gilbert, Antelope, Audax, Countess of Seafield, Eucles, Iona, Mary and Ann, Mencius, Nymph, and Mazeppa.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug. 1	Josiah Quincy	A. ship		Endicott	California	June—	Ballast	Russell & Co.
" 2	Prince	B. bark	268		California	June—	Ballast	Lindsay and Co.
" 6	Spec	B. schr	80	Leitch	Ningpo	Aug. 4	Ballast	Captain.
" 7	Sassoon Family	B. schr	192	Dunn	Hongkong	Aug. 1	Opium	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
" 7	Island Queen	B. schr	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Aug. 3	Opium	Dent, Deale & Co.
" 7	Candace	A. ship	398	Arquit	Hongkong	Aug.—	General	Bull, Nye & Co.
" 7	General Michells	Du. sh.	383	Prosser	Amoy	Aug.—	Sundries	Captain.
" 7	Menzies	B. ship	448	Braithwait	Liverpool	Mar. 25	General	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
" 7	Frederick Wilhelm	Da. sh.	430	Paulsen	Hongkong	July 28	Sundries	Russell & Co.
" 7	Wellington	A. ship	700	Mayo	Hongkong	July 27	Sundries	Wetmore & Co.
" 7	Panic	B. bark	460	Howard	Hongkong	July 24	General	Shaw, Bland & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug. 4	Magellan	B. ship	358	Gittins	London	Teas, &c.	Lindsay & Co.
" 6	Success	B. ship	331	Hewitt	Liverpool	Teas, &c.	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
" 6	Lord Hardinge	B. ship	434	Cowie	Liverpool	Teas, &c.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
" 7	Ken	B. bark	327	Dickens	Liverpool	Teas, &c.	Turner & Co.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	"	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	"	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	"	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	"	B. bark	236	Chape	P. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	"	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	"	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	"	A. ship	358	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	"	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	"	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	"	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	"	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	"	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ariel	July 25	A. ship	628	Brewston	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Calder	July 1	B. bark	410	Sager	Holliday, Wise & Co.	London	Early
Candace	Aug. 7	A. ship	398	Arquit	Bull, Nye & Co.		
Christian	July 28	H. ship	380	Neilson	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
D. Godfrey	July 31	A. bark	230	Young	Augustine Heard & Co.	Boston	Early
Euphrates	July 25	B. ship	428	Gowerlock	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Frederick Wilhelm	Aug. 7	Da. sh.	430	Paulsen	Russell & Co.		
General Michells	Aug. 7	Du. sh.	383	Prosser	Captain.		
Hamille Mitchell	July 21	B. ship	460	Holmes	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Herald	July 20	B. bark	307	Lawson	Captain.		
Hpwqua	July 18	A. ship	582	Mackenzie	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	New York	Early
Island Queen	Aug. 7	B. schr	195	Macfarlane	Dent, Beale & Co.	Hongkong	To-day
John Baring	Mar. 28	A. ship	529	Hussey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	London	Early
John Spencer	July 18	B. ship	432	Ledbetter	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Josiah Quincy	Aug. 1	A. ship		Endicott	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Lady Macdonald	July 20	B. ship	678	Elder	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	London	Early
Lantao	July 15	A. ship	595	Bradbury	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Menzies	Aug. 7	B. ship	448	Braithwait	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Nicolai I	July 28	R. ship	560	Lindenburgh	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Oliver Cromwell	July 22	B. bark	504	Smith	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Olivier van Noord	July 5	Du. sh.	617	Ricoot	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Panic	Aug. 7	B. bark	460	Howard	Shaw, Bland & Co.		
Prince	Aug. 2	B. brig	268		Lindsay & Co.		
Propontis	June 28	B. schr	255	Barnes	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Quito	July 11	B. ship	503	Goulding	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		
San Benito	July 23	S. brig	125	Domingues	Russell & Co.		
Sassoon Family	Aug. 7	B. schr	192	Dunn	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Hongkong	To-day
Sea Witch	July 16	B. bark	336	Gribble	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Serafina	July 16	S. ship	416	Galdis	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Spec	Aug. 6	B. schr	80	Leitch	Captain.	Ningpo	Soon
Wellington	Aug. 7	A. ship	700	Mayo	Wetmore & Co.		
William Jardine	July 12	B. ship	671	Raitt	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Annette Gilbert,	Liverpool	293	Feby. 11	2,042,210	106,300	2,503	300
Mencius,	Liverpool	509	March 29	2,868,376	64,880	2,004	620
Emily,	Liverpool	253	April 6	1,559,250	140,000	..	..
Abergeldie,	London	600	" 15	3,407,300	474,000	2,083	3,960
James Scott,	Liverpool	340	" 17	2,859,288	240,700	240	400
Crisis,	Liverpool		" 26	346,570	86,850	124	..
Equator,	London	235	May 8	670,800	..	712	1,900

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk, Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	182,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,153	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,394	1,385,243	453,372	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	[illegible]	536,445	312,409	1,353,012	2,509,543	683,543	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	[illegible]	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,591	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,343	1,973,991	12,310,363	13,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,102
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	41[illegible]
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

SEASON 1850-51.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Freak,	245	Oct. 5	Sydney	80,000	..	..	..	80,000	..	28,000	..	..	3,400	..	31,400	111,400
Marmion,	250	" 28	Australia	76,600	2,300	600	..	79,500	..	30,100	..	..	1,800	..	31,900	111,400
Statesman,	345	Dec. 6	Sydney	114,300	39,600	..	..	153,900	2,000	163,100	..	..	5,500	2,700	173,300	327,200
Caldew,	303	" 29	Sydney	79,000	17,100	..	..	96,100	..	130,800	1,000	..	..	..	131,800	227,900
Pedlar,	193	Feby. 10	Sydney	62,000	1,300	..	1,300	64,600	..	105,000	1,300	..	1,300	..	107,600	172,200
Whitby,	347	March 9	Sydney	95,800	..	..	..	95,800	..	251,500	..	..	..	..	251,500	347,300
Josephine,	310	" 9	Sydney	12,000	..	..	..	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000
Royal Sovereign,	204	" 14	Sydney	31,300	..	..	..	31,300	..	68,600	..	..	..	..	68,600	99,900
Total				551,000	60,300	600	1,300	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300

EXPORT OF TEAS TO SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, SEASON 1850-51.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Hyson.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Black. Total Pounds	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds
Sierra Nevada,	197	December 19	San Francisco	22,200	31,700	400	9,500	6,800	18,500	22,200	66,900	89,100
Edward L. Frost,	141	January 1	San Francisco	..	32,000	..	..	..	6,500	..	38,500	38,500
Mary Wilder,	231	" 7	San Francisco	16,800	21,100	..	6,700	..	18,400	16,800	46,200	63,000
Lydia,	161	April 10	San Francisco	600	4,800	..	..	200	300	600	5,300	5,900
			Total	39,600	89,600	400	16,200	7,000	43,700	39,600	156,900	196,500

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095 &		14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600 &		..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively, and Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Wool Bales
Mandarin,	344	July 5	London	380,686	..	..	..	380,686	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380,686	252	..	..	..
Reindeer,	327	" 9	Cork	..	..	..	..	231,419	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,442	240,891	..	..	..	..
Oriental, (Am.)	1003	" 14	London	942,000	22,000	13,000	..	977,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	977,000	466	..	..	..
Dss. of Lancaster,	463	" 14	Liverpool	456,250	..	..	..	456,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	456,250	67	..	..	..
Androklos, (Dan)	300	" 17	Liverpool	363,200	9,800	..	..	373,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	373,000	135	..	..	..
Duilius,	327	" 19	London	327,718	..	..	..	327,718	..	..	165	2,921	507	1,540	5,133	332,851	138	..	..	145
Roman, (Am.)	691	" 22	London	..	..	..	..	349,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	349,600	737	..	..	..
Swithamley,	700	" 23	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	785,830	844	..	..	..
Emu,	381	" 28	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	376,237	..	..	..	..
Benares,	523	" 31	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	532,080	284	..	..	..
Magellan,	358	Aug. 4	London	251,000	..	32,495	17,000	300,495	..	..	..	2,500	..	9,400	11,000	312,393	680	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1851, to date				2,720,854	31,800	45,495	17,000	3,596,198	..	..	165	5,421	507	10,910	26,475	5,316,820	3,612	..	..	145

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